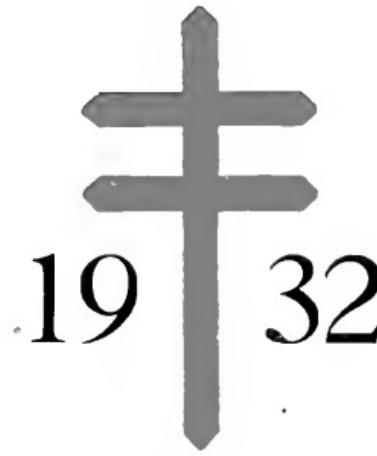


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1932

Illinois Tuberculosis Association



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Annual
Report

ILLINOIS TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

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(Chairman to appoint other members of this committee)	

Report of Activities

Introduction

Those of you who read this report of the work of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association for the year 1932 and compare it with the report of the year 1931 will note two points of difference immediately. First, you will note a forced decrease in the number of activities carried on, and; second, you will perceive that those activities performed during 1932 were very carefully selected as to their direct application to a purely anti-tuberculosis campaign. Not only is there noticed a selectivity of projects, but also there is apparent a refinement of methods used in carrying out the projects. The extent of the selectivity and refinement may be judged from the point of view of dollars and cents by this quotation from the audit: "while Revenue decreased 20.39% the Expense decreased 26.95%." Whereas, in 1931 the excess of expense over income was \$3,034.14, in 1932 the excess was \$378.29. These figures are based on our balance sheet which includes total assets and total liabilities. The financial report which is included in this Report of Activities is a complete statement of gross cash receipts and gross cash expenditures only.

From the memorandum on the statement of disbursements you will notice that the Association started the year with \$303.98 cash available. Although, on the face of it, that would not appear to be an auspicious beginning, there are compensations. The situation put that formerly intangible spirit of cooperation between the Illinois Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated county associations to the acid test, and a tangible spirit became evident. Due to that fine cooperation it now appears that the Illinois Association will conquer the troubles of 1933 and be ready to start 1934 with a clean slate. However, it has been necessary to drop, for this year at least, the

department of Field Work, the Illinois Arrow, and five months of the department of Child Health Education. It is the feeling of the Executive Committee that it is best to take all loss now than to spend more than the actual income for this year. Although this is a report of 1932 and not 1933, you should know of the drastic cuts which have been made and of the financial policy which is being followed. Furthermore, you should realize that the county associations are still standing by and, although many of them are in serious straits, not one has "cried quits."

For the sake of brevity, clarity, and economy, this report is planned to call attention to the primary features of the work which led toward definite results. It is divided as far as possible under project headings. Anyone desiring more information than is given in this report on any project is invited to write to the Executive Secretary, who will be pleased to send all available information.

The Illinois Tuberculosis Association is a voluntary organization, the chief purpose of which is to carry on educational work among the people of Illinois which will assist in the widespread campaign against that preventable and curable disease, tuberculosis. Our sole financial support is from the Annual Sale of Christmas Seals. Our earnest desire is to serve the people of Illinois. Bearing this fact in mind the following report is submitted for your approval. It includes facts on Legislative Work, Child Health Education, the Early Diagnosis Campaign, Field Work, Seal Sale Promotion, and our Statement of Receipts and Disbursements. For possible reference purposes you will find, following the Financial Statement, a list of tuberculosis deaths and death rates by counties and a list of gross and per capita seal sales by counties.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. Shahan,

Executive Secretary.

Legislative Work

The law which has the most direct bearing on tuberculosis in Illinois is known as the "County Sanatorium Tax Law." This law provides that upon a referendum vote of the people in any county in the state of Illinois, the vote to be in accordance with paragraph twenty-seven of the Acts pertaining to Counties, the board of supervisors may, in such counties as pass the law, levy a tax up to one and one-half mills on the dollar; the money raised to be placed in a special fund known as the county sanatorium fund or the county tuberculosis fund, and the money to be spent under the direction of a sanatorium board of three people, one of whom must be a doctor, and all three of whom serve without remuneration. This fund may be spent only for tuberculosis work and the limits of methods of tuberculosis work are best given in this quotation from the law: "and to do all things in and about the treatment and care of persons so afflicted which will have a tendency to effect a cure of the person or persons afflicted therewith and to stamp out tuberculosis in such county." Once this law has been passed by a majority of votes cast upon the proposition at any general election by the voters in any county, it remains in effect either until the time stated on the ballot elapses, or until a two-thirds vote favoring its discontinuance at a general election rules it out.

The work of certain county tuberculosis associations in connection with referendum votes on the County Sanatorium Tax Law during the fall of 1932 is worthy of the highest commendation. In Vermilion, Douglas and Ford Counties a proposition to discontinue the law in those counties was placed before the voters. The Vermilion County Association, with very strong and exceedingly active backing from the Vermilion County Medical Society, defeated the proposition, thereby keeping the law in effect and keeping \$143,000 which had been

raised for the care of tuberculosis in that county from going into the general fund of the county. In Douglas County and Ford County the local tuberculosis associations procured the backing of civic clubs and organizations, and the people in those counties also defeated the ballot for discontinuance, thereby showing that the people of Illinois do not want backward steps taken in tuberculosis control work.

In Macon County the tuberculosis association and sanatorium board had excellent backing from all groups and newspapers when they revolted the proposition for the levy of the tax, which vote was necessary because the time limit had expired. The vote carried by a very large margin. In Shelby County, where the law had been passed before but had been nullified because of minor illegalities, a committee comprised of members of the local tuberculosis association backed by the support of the county board of supervisors, promoted the passage of the law by a wide margin; and that county, which has been severely hampered in its endeavor to care for people having tuberculosis will, beginning in 1934, be able to establish an excellent tuberculosis control program. In Grundy County the ballot for the levy of the additional tax was placed before the people but was beaten by a small margin. However, the county board of supervisors appropriated from the general fund to take care of the hospitalization of those suffering from tuberculosis and to continue the county tuberculosis nursing service.

The Sanatorium Survey Committee

The work of this committee is bringing out, with substantial statistics to maintain its conclusions, facts of which many have been vaguely aware, but which until recently have been ignored. During 1932 a study of the sanatoria carried out by the questionnaire method was completed. It was not adopted by the entire committee until early in 1933, but it has now been adopted by vote of the

entire committee and by the Executive Committee of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association. The questionnaire was prepared, sent out, and the results tabulated very carefully by Dr. D. O. N. Lindberg of Decatur, whose excellent services in this regard are greatly appreciated. In reading the following conclusions based on the tabulation of facts discovered in the questionnaire, it should be remembered that no attempt was made to revalue statements furnished by each institution in connection with the preparation of the tabulation. Twenty institutions filled in and returned the questionnaire. The work of each sanatorium in connection with the filling in of the questionnaire was very helpful. The conclusions are as follows:

1. Preventorium types of childhood tuberculosis are being accepted for treatment in the same institutions and upon the same basis as manifest parenchymal childhood tuberculosis. It must be our opinion that sanatorium treatment facilities, where waiting lists exist, should not be denied adult open cases through the offering of a considerable number of beds to strictly preventorium or pre-adult types of tuberculosis.
2. A considerable number of institutions operating under the Glackin Act (County Sanatorium Tax Law) are veritable boarding houses for the consumptive and, therefore, fail to satisfy the intent of the anti-tuberculosis legislation which provides that the sanatorium will form a nucleus for control activities in a given community.
3. An important number of county institutions within the state are treating their cases along the lines considered grossly sub-standard two decades ago—in other words, without x-ray control.
4. X-ray film apparatus does not form a part of the equipment in a certain number of institutions operating under the state enabling act.
5. A large number of institutions have established clinics for diagnostic purposes, yet

furnish diagnoses that rest upon stethoscopic, weight or temperature factors alone.

6. Public tuberculosis institutions in Illinois are accepting for treatment cases whose diagnoses of tuberculosis have not received adequate substantiation, and whose discharge under the category of treatment resulting in definite arrest, occurs without adequate proof of such classification.

7. The universally accepted diagnostic standards are claimed to be in effect but are actually utilized by only three or four sanatoria within the state.

8. The majority of our institutions for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis are operated without adequate medical supervision, and those who claim part-time medical direction base this upon mere periodical medical visits to the institutions.

9. Our tuberculosis sanatoria, many of them, find operation and supervision by non-medical personnel. Direction of diagnostic and treatment operation is in the hands of those who have no insight into this phase of the tuberculosis problem. The comparison of costs between standard and sub-standard institutions clearly demonstrates that it usually costs the taxpayer less to operate a class A institution than a sub-standard one.

10. It is perfectly obvious that the intent of the Glackin Act (County Sanatorium Tax Law) is being carried out in only a small number of communities which are operating sanatoria under the enabling provisions of this act. This has resulted, except for isolation of many of the boarding type of consumptive, in an unwarranted dissipation of public funds in that practically no control or eradication program has resulted.

It is believed that the work of this committee represents probably our most important project and every effort is being made to prevent any possibility of the association's financial condition interfering with the work of the committee. Probably the next step in alleviat-

ing the conditions shown by the study of sanatoria will be the organization of a Sanatorium Association in connection with the Illinois Tuberculosis Association, which organization will be comprised of medical directors and physicians interested primarily in tuberculosis, and which organization will have as its chief project the task of working out by ethical and scientific means a minimum standard basis for all tuberculosis institutions in the state of Illinois.

Child Health Education

Interest in Child Health Education, as evidenced by the volume of supplies shipped from the State Association office, was well sustained in 1932. The most important feature of the Child Health Education program was again the mimeographed health bulletins, issued monthly during the school year for the use of teachers in the state. The "School Health Bulletin," for teachers of elementary grades, was continued, and six thousand copies were distributed each month. These were used in forty-three counties of the state, and, in many instances, the cooperation of county superintendents was enlisted by county tuberculosis associations for distributing the bulletins to individual teachers.

Two new bulletins, the "High School Health Bulletin," for high school teachers, and "Child Health Study," for Parent-Teacher Associations, were started last fall. These were not as widely distributed as the "School Health Bulletin," but received favorable comment wherever they were used.

The following mention was given the bulletins in the "Education and Publicity" department of the American Journal of Public Health:

New—

High School Health Bulletin and Child Health Study are now issued in addition to School Health Bulletin, by Illinois Tuberculosis Association, Springfield, Ill.

All are attractively mimeographed on clear white paper of twenty-pound weight.

Honorable Mention—

To Illinois Tuberculosis Association; for giving date, number of pages, price, and address of publisher for all books offered as reading references in bulletins sent to schools.

The complimentary mailing list has been considerably increased during the last year by the addition of names of a large number of health organizations outside of the state as well as of workers in Illinois local tuberculosis associations who have asked for the bulletins. It now includes eleven state or large city tuberculosis associations outside of Illinois, health workers in three normal schools or colleges, and libraries or health education directors of several other health organizations in Illinois and other states. One address which has been on our mailing list since the "School Health Bulletin" was first issued in 1930 is that of Mrs. Kamla Minbkar, Bombay, India. Another foreign health worker who has shown interest in this health education material is Dr. Kiyoshi Horiuchi, Karasmar Oike, Kioto.

By means of the bulletins, interest has been stimulated in child health education, particularly among those who are in closest contact with children and who are in a position to give them their most valuable health lessons. Each issue of all three bulletins gave brief discussions of one or two important phases of child health, with practical suggestions of methods for teaching particular lessons to children in the school or in the home. The list of suggested references is one of the most valuable sections of each bulletin, as it gives to the person who is truly interested in studying child health problems valuable sources of information. By such means this association hopes to broaden the vision and give health information to those who are most constantly associated with children—their parents and teachers—and eventually to better the health conditions which surround them.

The Modern Health Crusade, a method of health habit training instituted by the National Tuberculosis Association several years ago, continued to be used by several counties last year. Awards for one hundred per cent records were sent to fourteen counties to be given to one hundred ninety-four schools. These counties included Adams, Champaign, DeKalb, Douglas, Hancock, Iroquois, Madison, Ogle, Peoria, Stark, Tazewell, Warren, Williamson, and Winnebago. This method of health teaching will be largely discontinued from now on, as the publication of the Modern Health Crusade supplies has been discontinued by the National Tuberculosis Association, and the State Association has only a limited stock of the material on hand. The supply of Form A and Form D chore cards is completely exhausted and the supply of Form B is very low. Also the Squire Buttons, the award for pupils for the first year they carry on the Crusade, are no longer available. The Modern Health Crusade supplies which are now in stock are:

- 400—Form B, Chore Cards
- 3,200—Form C, Chore Cards
- 2,000—Knight Buttons (2nd year award)
- 150—Knight Banneret Buttons (3rd year award)
- 500—Knight Banneret Constant Pins (4th year award)

Child Health Education supplies other than the bulletins ordered by county associations from the State Association during the year were:

Modern Health Crusade Chore Cards.....	4,679
Awards for children having completed the Crusade work	1,179
Checking blanks for use in primary grades	23.300
Let's Grow Booklets	210
Child Health Education Posters.....	2,530
Pointers on Health Assets.....	1,277

Other supplies ordered, including nursing supplies, were:

Books	41
Pamphlets	2,265
Health Song Books.....	29
Weight Tags	647
Tooth Brushes	221
First Aid Kits.....	22
Refills for First Aid Kits.....	6
Paper Towel Cabinets.....	1
Paper Towels (cases).....	43
Tongue Depressors	60,500
Notification Slips	4,852
School Health Record Forms.....	8,900
Dispensary Forms	747
Tuberculosis Survey Cards.....	1,293
Measuring Charts and Eye Charts.....	12
General Health Posters.....	124
Tuberculosis Exhibits	9

Early Diagnosis Campaign—1932

In the spring and summer of 1932 seventy-eight affiliated County Tuberculosis Associations in Illinois cooperated in conducting an educational campaign for the prevention and control of tuberculosis, the slogan of which was, "Tuberculosis Causes Tuberculosis — Each Case Comes From Another." The number of counties participating this year exceeded the number for 1931 by forty-four. The increase in activity came in spite of many seal sale decreases and in spite of new nominal charges on some materials indispensable to campaign workers.

Those counties that conducted the campaign went into it fairly thoroughly, with the result that whereas in 1931, 68,200 pieces of literature intended for general distribution were used, in 1932, 159,500 pieces of the same nature were given out; whereas in 1931, 978 small paper posters and 1,780 cardboard posters were displayed, in 1932 the amounts totalled 4,162 and 4,943 respectively. In addition to these comparative quantities, 219 billboard posters

were exhibited, the boards for same having been donated by various advertising companies; 359 large paper posters were displayed; 29 movie slides, reproductions in color of the posters, and 30 talking trailers used; 2 sets of educational slides loaned for use before general audiences; 3,061 pamphlets, "Finding the Other Case," for distribution before the campaign opened, descriptive of purpose, plans and means, used; 7,818 twelve-page booklets for social workers, teachers, and heads of community organizations (title of booklet: "Why Does It Run In the Family?") distributed; and 121 electrotypes for newspaper publicity delivered to counties.

The Illinois State Health Department gave valuable assistance to the Illinois Tuberculosis Association in the Educational Campaign. Two twelve-page booklets, one "Closing In On the Old Enemy," designed for health officers, and one, "The Adventure of Case-Finding," designed for public health nurses, were sent postage paid by the Health Department to all health officers and nurses in the state, amounting to 3,000 for the former and 500 for the latter.

Many county associations arranged for series of talks to be given before local groups, some of them making use of silent movie films recommended by the State Association and loaned for that purpose. At least one County Association sponsored an essay contest among the county schools (Kendall). In many cases the county associations have fallen in with the new policy advocated by the National Tuberculosis Association, that of making the educational campaign of longer duration. Accordingly, while the campaign was intensively initiated in April, in most cases a continuation of the work extended into the fall months up to the time of seal sale. Mention has been made of the use of educational films. It is of interest to note that during the entire year of 1931 only nine films were loaned to County Associations, while during the first six months of 1932, twenty-three films were loaned.

Field Work

Under this heading it is safe to say that practically all promotion work, whether it be Legislative, Child Health Education, Seal Sale or Early Diagnosis Campaign, is included. The report of this project is brief. It is confined to tabulated figures. It does not indicate the hours of often very grilling work which falls into this division. The figures include the visits of the field worker who was on the road an average of five days a week. The figures also include the special field trips and legislative field trips made by the Executive Secretary. Of the 471 visits Mr. Wilson, the field worker, made 276; Mrs. Sanderson, who left the Association early in the year, made 52; Miss Frances Brophy, of the seal sale staff of the National Tuberculosis Association, made 9, and the Executive Secretary made 134. It is exceedingly unfortunate that during 1933 this Association, due to its financial condition, cannot have a field worker. That means that probably the total number of county visits will not exceed 150 due to the fact that, as a natural result of not having a full-time worker in the field, the correspondence and other administrative problems of the Executive Secretary are increased so that it may be extremely difficult for him to make up for this service which has been discontinued.

Total county visits.....	471
For Program	54½
Health Education	83½
Seal Sale	191¼
Reorganization	79
Nursing	10½
Legislative and Special Visits.....	52½

These visits may be analyzed as follows:

Number of persons interviewed in counties	1,189
Number of reorganizations.....	13
Counties adopting new constitutions in accordance with the plans of the State Association	11

New officers elected by county associations	56
New directors added to county directorates	228
Meetings attended	67
Addresses given	60
Nurses placed	2
Number persons addressed at meetings	1,530

Seal Sale Promotion

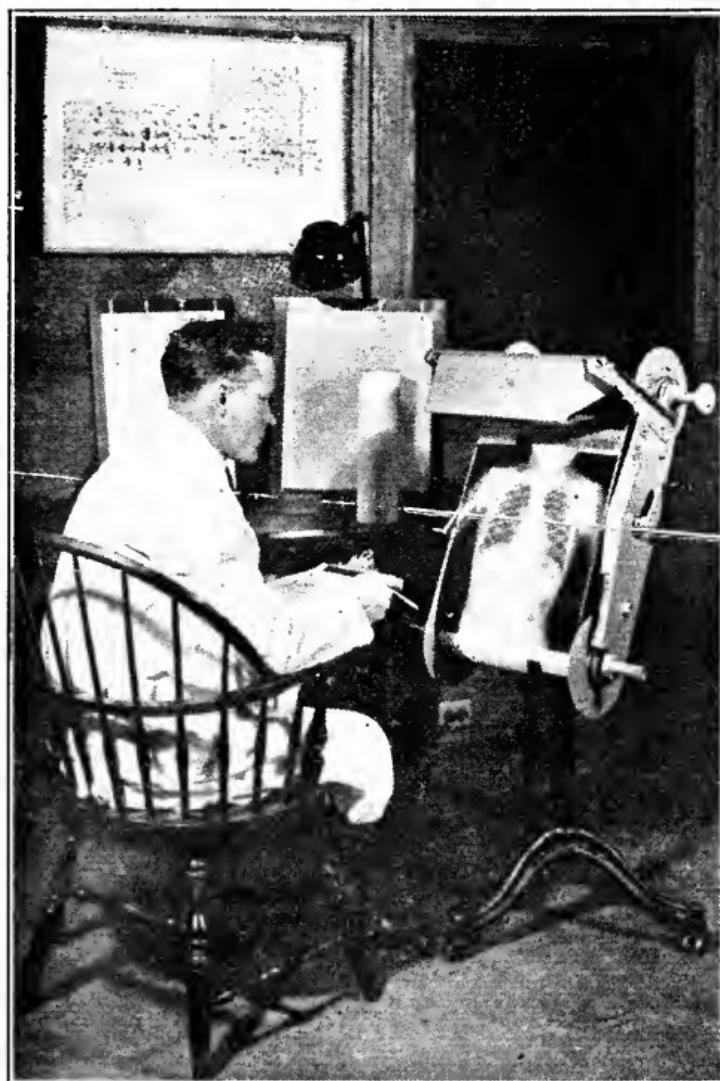
Seal sale promotion work used, as has already been indicated, 191½ days of field time out of a total of 471. Also, in connection with the seal sale promotion, special institutes were held in November at Rockford, Kewanee, Bloomington, Mattoon, East St. Louis and Cairo. At these institutes approximately 50 counties were represented by 200 people.

Supplies used by the counties in conducting the 1932 Seal Sale were as follows:

Seals	36,435,000
Bonds	4,220
Posters	24,265
Letterheads	240,234
Booth Envelopes	90,752
Auditors Envelopes	1,930
Stuffers	220,800
Prospect Cards	26,600
Personal Solicitation Cards.....	700
Silent Trailers	24
Talking Trailers (sold).....	13
Talking Trailers (rented).....	13
Lantern Slides	130
Stories	9,230
Talking Points	4,173
Bangle Pins	33,900
Buttons	52,100
Arm Bands	221
Head Dress	118
Coin Boxes	30
Electrotypes	288

Billboard Posters	181
Follow-Ups	14,200

Because of lack of organization in some sections of the state, the seal sale was conducted directly from the State Office in the following counties: Edwards, Hardin, Gallatin, Massac, Menard, Jasper, Schuyler, Randolph, Richland, Washington and Johnson.



At the 1932 Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society the Illinois Tuberculosis Association provided a scientific exhibit on paper X-ray films. The above illustration was used in Clinical Medicine and Surgery in connection with an article describing the exhibit.

ILLINOIS TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

Receipts

January 1 Through December 31, 1932

Interest	\$ 347.23
Nursing Salary	1,335.00
Arrow Donation	1.48
County Memberships	640.00
Mail Seal Sales.....	681.11
Seal Sale Fercantage.....	24,333.87
Merchandise Sales	5,185.75
Refund Travel	100.00
Annual Meeting Refund.....	12.25
Postage Refund	6.80
Sustaining Memberships	100.00
Sale of Liberty Bonds.....	4,914.60
Loan Notes @ 6%.....	150.00
<hr/>	
Total Receipts	\$37,808.19
Balance January 1, 1932.....	1,706.28
<hr/>	
TOTAL	<u><u>\$39,514.47</u></u>

Disbursements

January 1 Through December 31, 1932

ADMINISTRATION

Salaries	\$ 2,975.65
Rent	273.75
Postage	111.91
Telephone and Telegraph.....	57.95
Office Supplies	49.89
Light, Heat and Water.....	130.36
Insurance	13.00
Auditing	100.00
Library	21.00
Memberships	5.00
Repairs and Replacements.....	44.50
Miscellaneous	96.20
	\$ 3,878.31

ORGANIZATION AND FIELD WORK

Salaries	\$ 3,487.49
Traveling and Expenses.....	3,186.03
Telephone and Telegraph.....	114.10
	\$ 6,787.62

CHILD HEALTH EDUCATION

Salaries	\$ 1,700.00
Rent	273.75
Postage	120.53
Supplies	434.95
	\$ 2,529.23

GENERAL HEALTH EDUCATION

Salaries	\$ 1,419.97
Early Diagnosis Campaign.....	649.79
Postage and Express.....	83.03
Arrow	1,003.11
Exhibits and Poster Making.....	4.99
Supplies	192.48
Office Supplies	49.88
Rent	273.75
Meetings, Conferences and Institutes	826.19
Clipping Service	101.49
Telephone and Telegraph.....	57.05
	\$ 4,664.78

NURSING SERVICE—ITINERANT

Salary	\$ 1,031.25
Supplies	123.75
Postage	16.21
	\$ 1,171.21

SEAL SALE

Seal Sale Supplies.....	\$ 5,191.66
Salary	1,877.48
Rent	273.75
Telephone and Telegraph.....	114.10
Trophies	2.00
Office Supplies	49.88
Postage for Mail Sales.....	149.90
Express and Freight.....	205.20
Percentage to National.....	5,175.19
Seal Sale Institutes.....	176.99
Extra Help	113.30
Insurance	16.80
	\$13,346.25

MISCELLANEOUS

Profit and Loss.....	\$ 13.12
Loan Notes @ 6%.....	699.97
Sanatorium	4.77
Government Bonds Purchased.....	2,749.58
Advanced Travel	100.00
	\$ 3,567.44

Total Disbursements	\$35,941.84
Balance December 31, 1932.....	3,569.63

TOTAL	<u>\$39,514.47</u>
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MEMORANDUM

Loan Notes @ 6% by County Associations.....	\$ 1,519.97
Sutter Basin Bond.....	250.00
Balance of Accounts Receivable in excess of Accounts Payable	515.68
Balance of Total Receipts over Total Disbursements	1,863.35
Balance on hand January 1, 1932.....	1,706.28

TOTAL	\$ 5,885.28
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NOTE—Of the above total, \$3,265.65 is in the Ridgely Farmers State Bank which closed on December 29, 1932.

Cash in the office at the close of business December 31, 1932, totalled \$303.98 and represented the total amount of cash available to the Association on that date.

**TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS AND
DEATH RATES 1932**

County	Number of Deaths	Rate Per 100,000 Pop.
Adams	17	27.1
Alexander	23	102.
Bond	3	20.8
Boone	7	46.4
Brown	3	38.0
Bureau	9	23.2
Calhoun	3	37.4
Carroll	4	21.7
Cass	2	12.1
Champaign	13	19.7
Christian	10	26.7
Clark	19	106.
Clay	13	80.5
Clinton	8	37.5
Coles	16	42.3
Cook	2,501	59.8
Crawford	10	47.3
Cumberland	5	48.1
DeKalb	19	57.8
DeWitt	6	32.3
Douglas	3	16.8
DuPage	47	45.7
Edgar	15	60.1
Edwards	2	24.1
Effingham	8	42.1
Fayette	10	42.6
Ford	3	19.4
Franklin	38	63.4
Fulton	8	18.2
Gallatin	4	39.6
Greene	8	39.2
Grundy	4	21.4
Hamilton	11	84.6
Hancock	10	37.8
Hardin	6	86.2
Henderson
Henry	9	20.5
Iroquois	8	24.3
Jackson	23	64.4
Jasper	7	54.7
Jefferson	8	25.3
Jersey	4	31.9
JoDaviess	7	34.6
Johnson	5	49.0
Kane	83	63.3
Kankakee	77	150.
Kendall	2	18.7
Knox	17	32.5
Lake	53	47.7
LaSalle	64	64.8
Lawrence	6	27.2
Lee	14	42.0
Livingston	11	28.1

County	Number of Deaths	Rate Per 100,000 Pop.
Logan	22	76.2
McDonough	10	36.5
McHenry	8	22.5
McLean	27	36.6
Macon	30	35.1
Macoupin	11	22.6
Madison	66	43.5
Marion	25	67.3
Marshall
Mason	3	19.9
Massac	12	84.5
Menard	3	28.4
Mercer	6	36.0
Monroe	2	16.2
Montgomery	21	59.5
Morgan	32	93.0
Moultrie	4	30.2
Ogle	5	17.6
Peoria	75	50.7
Perry	13	57.2
Piatt	5	32.0
Pike	5	20.5
Pope	7	87.5
Pulaski	19	128.
Putnam	1	19.1
Randolph	12	40.8
Richland	7	49.6
Rock Island	38	38.2
St. Clair	64	39.4
Saline	17	45.8
Sangamon	93	81.3
Schuyler	3	25.6
Scott	4	46.9
Shelby	8	31.4
Stark	1	10.9
Stephenson	5	12.3
Tazewell	20	41.9
Union	34	171.
Vermilion	60	66.7
Wabash	7	53.1
Warren	11	50.4
Washington	3	18.4
Wayne	6	31.3
White	19	105.
Whiteside	8	20.2
Will	62	54.2
Williamson	31	57.5
Winnebago	29	23.5
Woodford	1	5.3

Total Number of Tuberculosis Deaths in State.. 4,221
 State Rate per 100,000 population..... 54.4

GROSS AND PER CAPITA SEAL SALES 1931

(Reported to I. T. A. 1932)

County	Gross Seal Sale	Per Capita Seal Sale
Adams	\$2,852.80	4.5
Alexander	337.48	1.5
Bond	267.20	1.9
Boone	338.76	2.2
Brown	205.88	2.6
Bureau	1,090.12	2.8
Calhoun	131.64	1.6
Carroll	200.36	1.1
Cass	161.40	1.0
Champaign	1,550.80	2.4
Christian	710.72	1.9
Clark	300.88	1.7
Clay	179.24	1.1
Clinton	147.56	.7
Coles	725.12	1.9
Crawford	477.72	2.3
Cumberland	84.04	.8
DeKalb	1,153.04	3.5
DeWitt	774.44	4.2
Douglas	424.04	2.4
DuPage	6,360.33	6.9
Edgar	535.08	2.1
Edwards	67.81	.8
Effingham	88.32	.5
Fayette	307.20	1.3
Ford	754.32	4.9
Franklin	515.08	.9
Fulton	1,398.60	3.2
Gallatin	37.14	.4
Greene	492.44	2.4
Grundy	909.08	4.9
Hancock	437.40	1.7
Hamilton	39.68	.3
Hardin	33.58	.5
Henderson	188.04	2.1
Henry	1,127.12	2.5
Iroquois	503.20	1.5
Jackson	536.96	1.5
Jasper	214.00	1.7
Jefferson	535.00	1.7
Jersey	196.72	1.6
Jo Daviess	739.28	3.7
Kane	4,290.48	3.4
Kankakee	711.24	1.4
Kendall	355.28	3.4
Knox	1,075.08	2.1
Lake	8,160.60	7.8
LaSalle	2,916.40	3.0
Lawrence	363.56	1.7
Lee	160.00	.4
Livingston	1,114.00	2.8
Logan	1,453.16	5.0
McDonough	277.64	.8

County	Gross Seal Sale	Per Capita Seal Sale
McHenry	1,803.32	5.1
McLean	1,633.44	2.2
Macon	5,601.93	6.9
Macoupin	603.72	1.2
Madison	2,589.32	1.8
Marshall-Putnam	351.64	1.9
Marion	2,099.76	5.9
Mason	376.48	2.5
Massac	77.61	.6
Menard	300.00	2.8
Monroe	407.48	3.3
Montgomery	600.00	1.7
Morgan	1,042.36	3.0
Moultrie	480.00	3.6
Ogle	1,480.00	5.3
Peoria	4,422.15	3.1
Perry	359.28	1.6
Piatt	491.36	3.2
Pike	601.84	2.5
Pope	8.22	.1
Pulaski	70.64	.5
Randolph	338.04	1.2
Richland	209.41	1.5
Rock Island	3,091.08	3.1
Saline	246.56	.7
Sangamon	3,156.16	2.8
Schuylerville	209.68	1.8
Scott	216.60	2.5
St. Clair	3,256.48	2.1
Shelby	271.92	1.1
Stark	237.64	2.6
Stephenson	2,131.00	5.3
Tazewell*	844.20	1.8
Union	177.16	.9
Vermilion	3,243.28	3.6
Wabash	242.68	1.8
Warren	704.88	3.2
Washington	173.70	1.1
Wayne	170.06	.9
White	240.80	1.3
Whiteside	1,893.08	4.9
Williamson	240.93	.4
Winnebago	7,788.60	6.6
Woodford	315.20	1.7
Total Seal Sale.....	\$103,806.75	
State Per Capita outside of Cook County..		2.8

* Due to Bank Closure only 46% of sale was reported to State Association.

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You Are Invited To Attend

The 1933 Annual Meeting of

The Illinois Tuberculosis Association

At Kewanee, Illinois

Monday, September 18, 1933

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